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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Longer stay for tourists

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: India has the second highest average duration of stay of foreign tourists. The first place is occupied by Australia.

According to World Tourism Organisation statistics, the average stay of a tourist in Australia was 37 days during 1973 and 1974. India came next with an average duration of stay of 27.2 days in 1973, 25.3 days in 1974 and 27.1 days in 1975. It is followed by New Zealand (18 to 19 days), the U.K. (14 days), Japan (14 days), Ireland, Malta and Venezuela (13 days each). In the South Asian region, the average length of stay of foreign tourist varies from 4 days in Iran to 6 days in Bangladesh, 9 days in Pakistan and 10 days in Sri Lanka and 12 days in Nepal.

On the basis of the total number of days/nights spent by foreign tourists, India had 11.1 million days during 1973, 10.7 million days in 1974 and 12.6 million days during 1973. 10.7 million days in 1974 and 12.6 million days in 1975. Compared to India, the aggregate number of tourist days/nights spent in other South Asian countries ranged from less than one million nights each for Afganistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to slightly over one million days/nights for Nepal, Pakistan and Iran during 1973-74.

The share of India accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total tourist days/nights spent in all the countries of South Asia (including India) during this period.

The number of tourist days/nights spent in some of the neighbouring countries, such as, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines varied from about 3 million to 5 million during the year 1974. In countries like the Bahamas, Malta, Cyprus and Jamaica for which tourism is an important foreign exchange earner, aggregate number of tourist days/nights accounted for much less than that of India.

India is pace setter

New Delhi, Nov. 11 (Samachar) The Administrator of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Bradford Morse, regards India as a pace-setter in the third world.

In a U.N. Day message, specially addressed to the government and people of India he says India, having contributed more than 500 experts in 1975 to work abroad under UNDP, is bound to play an increasing role in the new project of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC).

"I have watched with keen interest the role which UNDP's technical cooperation on activities have played in India's economic and social development efforts. For UNDP, India is important not only because we have our largest technical cooperation programme here but also because of India's role as a pace-setter in the third world. She has shown a remarkable talent for adapting available technology to her development needs, without compromising her quest for technological excellence."

Indian research scientists and technologists have also demonstrated their role in developing innovative, medium-level and sophisticated technologies suitable for her and other low-income countries, the UNDP administrator said.

Her vast reservoir of engineers, technicians and other experts have been drawn upon to assist in economic and social development in other countries as well, both as part of India's own sizable bilateral assistance program and through multilateral cooperation programs.

Mr. Morse expressed appreciation of India's valuable support to UNDP's new dimensions approach which stresses self-reliance and the maximum utilization of locally available technological expertise and resources for development.

Big export orders

New Delhi, (Samachar): An Indian firm bagged an order worth Rs.37.5 million. ($4.1 million) for exporting cutting tools thanks to India's participation at the London Expo-Impo fair.

The fair enabled India farewell with its intentions to secure export orders for various goods. It has already secured business contracts for a number of items, besides the cutting tools. The items include leather manufactures, electronic equipment, and handlooms.

A visitor from Poland showed keen interest in Indian leather manufactures and offered business worth Rs. 3 million ($33,300). Certain parties from Brussels, Poland and other parts of Europe also showed interest in leather manufactures.

A party from Belgium has already booked an order worth Rs. 100,000 ($11,100) for leather manufactures. Shoe uppers, shopping bags, purses and leather jackets are other items which are in great demand.

Another popular item is handloom products, especially garments furnishing fabrics and 'real Madras kerchiefs' which has so far fetched business worth Rs.2.25 million ($250,000).

In the electronic field, trial orders for 600 radiosets valued at Rs.100 million ($11.1 million) have been secured from one Brussels buyer. Enquiries have also been received for calculators and other electronic equipment.

Marine products also attracted the attention of foreign buyers and business worth about $2.5 million is expected to be secured by the Marine Products Export Development Authority.

Three convicted in Ray case

New Delhi, Nov 10. (Samachar): Three 'ardent' members of the outlawed Anand Marg, an esoteric religious group, were October 28th, convicted of hatching a criminal conspiracy to murder the Chief Justice of India, A.N. Ray.

The additional District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, K.S. Siddhu, who pronounced his 232-page judgement, ruled that he would hear arguments on the point of sentence October 29th as was required under Section 235 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code. This Section says that if the accused is convicted, the judge shall hear the accused on the question of sentence, and then pass the sentence on him according to law.

The three Anand Margis, Santoshanand Avadhoot, Sudevanand Avadhoot and Ranjan Dwivedi, A Supreme Court lawyer, were charged by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) with entering into a criminal conspiracy to murder the Chief Justice of India, and with lobbing two live handgrenades into the car of Mr. Ray on March 20, 1975 when it halted at a road crossing near the Supreme Court.

The fourth accused in the case, Ram Nagina Prasad, was acquitted. He was charged with possessing and supplying handgrenades to Santoshand Avadhoot and Sudevanand Avadhoot and thus aiding, abetting and being accessorty to commission by them of offences punishable under Section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908.

The fifth accused, Vikram Alias Jaldhar Das, who had turned approver and was ordered to be detained until the termination of the trial, has also been released.

Mr. Siddhu found the accused Santoshanand Avadhoot and Sudevanand Avadhoot guilty of the four separate charges relating to their attempt to murder A.N. Ray, his son Ajoy Nath Ray, Jamadar Jai Nand and driver Inder Singh.

Bill Passed

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (Samachar) The Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament, passed by an overwhelming majority of 366 votes to four the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill which will help accelerate the socio-economic revolution and fulfil the aspirations of the people.

"In the Bill," which had been under discussion in the House in its special sitting between October 25 to November 2, we have taken many steps which only history will show are major and vital steps, vitality of the people," said the Law Minister, Mr. H.R. Gokhale.

Mr. Gokhale said the most important prevision in the Bill was "putting beyond doubt if there was any, the supremacy of Parliament in unequivocal terms."

The Economists tribute

Complimenting on her economic recovery and surplus food grain production, the leading British journal 'The Economist' reported in its latest issue that India, which is identified by the United Nations as the country hardest hit by the oil crisis, had more than trebled its foreign exchange reserves from 900 million dollars in December last to 2800 million dollars this September. Reporting on India's food position in another report, the journal said 'the problem this year was not of too little but of too much.' The country's granaries were overflowing with 17 million tonnes of food grains, and import of grains had been suspened, the journal added.

Woman commander in navy

New Delhi, Nov. 10 (Samachar) It is a commanding height of glory for Dr. (Mrs.) Barbara Ghosh: she has been given the rank of Commander, first woman to hold the rank in the Indian Navy.

In-charge of the Department of Paediatrics at the Indian Naval Hospital Ship (INHS) Asvini, Commander Ghosh has to her credit more than 16 years of dedicated service in the Navy.

Joining the Navy in 1961, she started covering herself with many glories and she became the first lady medical officer to get a permanent commission in the Navy. She stood first in both the junior and the senior medical officer's courses, to earn the distinction of being the first lady medical officer in the Army Medical Corps to receive the Director-General Armed Forces Medical Services Medal. She was the first person to start in 1963, the paediatiric services at INHS Asvini, the Navy's premier hospital.

Dr. Alexander Mar Thoma, the newly consecrated Metropolitan of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church presenting a copy of the New Testament in Naga dialect to Fakhiruddin Ali Ahmed President of India, when he called on him in New Delhi. This is the first edition of the New Testament in that language.
The Metropolitan is also President of the Bible Society of India.

Fundamental duties for citizens

New Delhi, Nov. 3 (Samachar): The Lok Sabha, lower house of the Indian Parliament, unanimously adopted the chapter of fundamental duties numbering ten in the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill after the Law Minister, Mr. H.R. Gokhale, had rejected suggestions by members for enlarging the list.

The House on its pen-illimate day of its seven day special session later voted this and four other clauses in the amendment Bill. These included one to enlarge the Directive Principles asking the State to secure for citizens equal justice and free legal aid and to promote workers' participation in the management of industries.

Discussion on some other clauses of the 59-clause Bill is in progress.

The Chapter on Fundamental Duties, which was adopted by the Lok Sabha enlists the following duties.

To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national flag and the national anthem.

To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.

To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.

To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.

To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

Canadian grant and loan for India

NEW Delhi, Nov. 9 (Samachar): India will receive a grant of 6 million Canadian dollars for import of rapeseed oil and a loan of 10 million dollars for import of potash fertilizer from Canada. Two agreements were signed in New Delhi between the two countries by M.G. Kaul, Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance and his Excellency Mr. John R. Maybee, Canadian High Commissioner in India.

The agreement supplements a similar grant for 6 million dollars received in June this year. The total Canadian grant for wheat and rapeseed oil taken together has been of the order of 50 million dollars annually in the last three years.

Under the terms of the loan agreement the Canadian International Development Agency will finance the cost of the potash fertiliser in addition to payment of ocean freight for the shipment.

The loan of 10 million dollars is the fourth special loan extended to India by Canada in the last four years for the import of fertiliser from Canada. Out of the earlier three loans, two were utilised by India for the import of potash and one was partly for potash and partly for sulphur.

Canada agreed in the Consortium meeting held in Paris in May this year to provide to India aid to the extent of 60 million dollars in the current year. With the signing of the October 27 agreement the total Canadian assistance for the current year rises to 62 million.

U.N.varsity in Mysore

Mysore, Karanataka, Nov. 10 (Samachar): The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore has been selected by the newly-formed United Nations University to train scholars from developing countries in the advanced techniques of post-harvest conservation and processing of foodgrains.

Dr. B.L. Amla, Director of CFTRI, who returned here recently after attending a five-day meeting of the advisory committee of the 'World Hunger Programme' attached to UN University of Tokyo, said that a maximum of 12 research scholars would attend the course at a time.

Provisional selection of scholars for the first course had already been made jointly by U.N. University and CFTRI.

The institute in Mysore, which is engaged in the development of food technology during the last 25 years, has also been assigned the task of setting up similar institution in other developing countries.

The concept of the U.N. University was first mooted by the late U. Thant to build up a world culture.

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Aryabhata a dissident scientist

Why was Aryabhata the famous astronomer and mathematician not among the 'nine jewels' in the court of King Vikramaditya?

Dr. G.M. Bongard-Levin, a noted Soviet Indologist and a Nehru Award winner, put this question at a press conference in New Delhi.

The answer, he claims, is the first interpretation of the Indian astronomer's approach to philosophy.

According to Dr. Bongard-Levin Arybhata was a dissident among the scientists in the Gupta period and in trying to propound the materialistic approach to science, had earned the wrath of the 'establishment' that dominated the court of King Chandragupta II also known as Vikramaditya.

Despite attacks from a number of scholars such as Brahmagupta, Varahamihira, Bhattotpale and Parameswara, Aryabhata was undaunted in demolishing many a traditional theory governing ancient Indian astronomy, he said.

The orthodox Brahmins were so infuriated by Aryabhata's theories that one of them Brahmagupta, called upon the traditionalists to assume the role of lions and hunt the Gazelles, followers of Aryabhata.

India Denmark trade

New Delhi, Nov. 10 (Samachar) India and Denmark have agreed to cooperate in several spheres of production through joint ventures as part of their commitment to expand and diversify trade and economic relations between the two countries.

India has also agreed to a Danish request for accelerating in the next few months the utilization of the 50 million kroner credit extended a couple of years ago to enable Denmark release the next instalment of aid of nearly 70 million kroners. A number of projects have already been lined up by the Government of India, for absorbing at least 50% of the earlier credit.

These decisions follow the two-day discussions between the visiting Danish economic delegation led by Mr. Ivar Norgaard, Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs and the Indian delegation led by the Commerce Minister, Professor D.P. Chattopadhyaya.

According to a joint communique issued at the end of the talks, the two sides have identified a number of areas for cooperation. These included, among other things, fishery development, feed mill machinery, food and meat processing, coal-based boilers, and foundry equipment.

Answering questions, the Danish Minister said though the Danish credit already announced was primiarily for ventures within India, joint ventures in third countries were not precluded from utilizing the assistance.

India to export food

Food exports have come to assume an important place in India's export commodity profile, accounting for 37% of the total exports during 1975-76, said Minister for Commerce. He added that while the export target of processed foods had been fixed around Rs. 700 million during the current year, it should be possible to hit the Rs. 2500 million mark by 1978-79.

600 amendments

New Delhi, Nov. 10 (Samachar): The omnibus 59-clause Constitution (44th amendment) Bill, which is currently graduating through the first reading stage in the Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament, has attracted as many as 600 amendments.

Some of the amendments seek, among other things, to give a seven-year term to the Lok Sabha instead of six years proposed in the Bill.

The amendments favouring a seven-year term for the Lok Sabha have been given notice of individually and severally by some Congress members. An independent member has given notice of amendments to these amendments and would have the term reduced to four years.

One of the amendments proposed by a Congress member seeks to insert a new Article after Article 368. The proposed new Article would empower Parliament to convert itself into a constituent assembly without preventing either House of Parliament from sitting and functioning as a House of Parliament under the present Constitution during the period the constituent assembly functions.

Clause 59 of the Bill which seeks to empower the President to remove, by order, difficulties in giving effect to the provisions of the Constitution has attracted quite a few amendments both from Congress and Opposition members.

The CPI group and some Congress members in separate amendments have proposed to vest the power to remove the difficulties in Parliament itself.

One Congress member has proposed through an amendment to vest the Prime Minister with the power to 'aid and advise' the President in the exercise of his powers in the absence of advice by the Council of Ministers.

The Law Minister, H.R. Gokhale, who piloted the Bill, has given notice of some amendments, clarificatory in nature.

Parliament is supreme

New Delhi, Nov. 10 (Samachar): The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, asserted in the Lok Sabha, that 'Parliament has the unfettered unqualified and unabridgeable right to amend the Constitution. We do not accept the dogma of the basic structure' which was 'invented' by the judges, she said.

Intervening in the debate on the Bill, Mrs. Gandhi explained its aims in a powerful speech.

It was a 'vital step in curing our political system of some of the ills. It would carry forward the spirit of peaceful revolution, making our people freer and endowing them with greater power over their destiny,' Mrs. Gandhi said.

Rejecting the idea that only a Constituent Assembly could amend the Constitution, the Prime Minister pointed out that such ideas were put forth even at the time of the drafting of the Constitution, but were rejected. At that time, Dr. Ambedkar (father of the Indian Constitution) had cogently explained that the Constituent Assembly, which drafted the Constitution, had been elected on limited franchise, whereas Parliament under the Constitution would be elected by country wide adult franchise. 'Surely, such Parliament cannot be said to have less power,' Mrs. Gandhi said.

Pointing out that the first amendment of the Constitution had come within months of the adoption of the document, Mrs. Gandhi said that 'revision and adjustment to changing conditions are part and parcel of our Constitution. Those who want to fix the Constitution in a rigid and unalterable frame do not know the spirit of our Constitution and are entirely out of tune with the spirit of new India.'

The supremacy of the Indian Parliament will have been settled once for all with the passage of the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill, now going through the second reading in the Lok Sabha.

According to an amendment given notice of by the Law Minister Mr. H.R. Gokhale, to Clause 55 of the Bill, no amendment of the Constitution shall be called in question in any court on any ground.

The Clause as originally worded in the amending Bill for insertion in Article 368, had left room for challenging an amendment of the Constitution on one and the only ground that it has not been made in accordance with the procedure laid down by Article 368.

The original Clause read:

'No amendment of this Constitution (including the provisions of Part III) made or purporting to have been made under this article (whether before or after the commencement of Section 55 of the Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1976) shall be called in question in any court except upon the gound that it has not been made in accordance with the procedure laid down by this article.' The 'substitute', clause contained in Mr. Gokhale's amendment reads.

'No amendment of this Constitution (including the provision of the Part III) made or purporting to have been made under this article (whether before or after the commencement of Section 55 of the Constitution (44th Amendment) Act 1976) shall be called in question in any court on any ground.'

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Kashmir strikes it rich

Srinagar, Nov. 8 (Samachar): Traces of gold and silver exist in the Lashkeal hill-spur in the Baramulla district of Kashmir according to a spokesman of the Geological Survey of India.

They were present in the quartz veins carrying sulphides of copper and iron with some oxides, carbonates and arsenides, he said.

Reserves of 65 million tonnes of gypsum had been reported from Jara, Dhanni-Saividan and Islamabad in the Uri Tehsil of Baramulla district. Gross reserves of graphite in these areas had been estimated at 2.45 million tonnes.

Giving a brief account of the mineral deposits investigated by the GSI and other agencies in Ladakh, the spokesman said borax had been found in Puga, Mahe, Ghushul and Chumathang areas. The borax deposits of the Puga Valley, he added, had the unique property of getting replenished every year by about 1,250 tonnes. At present 5,400 tonnes existed as surface encrustations.

He said an area of 0.22 sq km in the Chumnathang area contained about 9,000 tonnes of fluorspar, used mainly in metallurgical and chemical industry. While expected reserves 20 million tonnes of gypsum had been reported from Kurgial area in Zanskar, deposits of about 4,608 tonnes of magesite had been reported from the Shergol area of Ladakh.

Diabetes diagnosis from the neck

New Delhi, Nov. 15 (Samachar) Dr. A.V. Subba Rao of Kerala, has discovered a new physical "sign" for detecting diabetics, he told the International Diabetes Congress in Delhi.

This diagnostic method does not require the patients blood or urine for analysis. It simply calls for an examination of the "creases" and "folds" on the back of the patient's neck.

This examination coupled with the observation of the growth pattern of hair on the nape of the neck would reveal if a person is diabetic or going to develop diabetes, the doctor said. The accuracy of this method is claimed to be about 90%.

The Diabetes Congress, which opened on October 31, allotted an unprecedented 90 minutes to hear Dr. Subba Rao, Chief Physician of Ayathan Clinic, Calicut, whose paper was one of the few original research works presented at the Congress.

The discovery which is being followed up abroad, would help physicians to diagnose diabetes even before its onset by routine screening of all patients for the "neck sign."

To look for the sign the patient holds his head upright while the doctor observes and feels the folds and creases on the back of the patient's neck.

Normally there are up to three creases, each separated by the adjacent one by about an inch. The first crease, which is the lowest of the three lies along the line that separate the neck from the trunk.

Dr. Rao said he had discovered that in patients with diabetes, there was a prominent lumpy projection (or bulge) of the skin between the first and the second creases". Furthermore, the growth of hair on this bulge is "sparse."

But in the case of non-diabetics, the skin projection is only "slight" and hair growth is uniform and normal.

Dr. Rao said the easily identifiable neck sign is present in 90% of the diabetic cases irrespective of the sex or size of the person. The neck sign is present he said, in "obese, normal and lean patients — men or women."

Dr. Rao said he made the discovery after looking for the neck sign in 2,056 cases admitted in his clinic for various complaints including diabetes.

Out of these, the neck sign was found positive in 112 cases, subsequent urine and blood analysis of these positive cases showed that 98 of them were diabetics.

To further establish the usefulness of the neck sign as an aid to diagnose diabetes, Dr. Rao examined the neck of 105 confirmed diabetics undergoing treatment. The sign was observed to be positive in 94 of them.

Dr. Rao said he had also got evidence that the skin bulge between the creases disappeared with treatment suggesting a definite connection between diabetes and the neck sign.

Summing up his findings Dr. Rao said that a large majority of diabetics and pre-diabetics develop the neck sign. "Therefore, doctors can spot diabetics by simply looking for this sign."

The neck sign was only a test but was not the final answer to diagnosis of diabetes, he said. Its usefulness was similar to that of the "neck rigidity test" which doctors employed for detecting meningitis in which a doctor scratches the foot for detecting disorders of the nervous system.

Giani Zail Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab, with Acharya Vinoba Bhave when called on him at his Ashram in Wardha in Gujarat.

Indian restaurants in world capitals

New Delhi, Nov. 11 (Samachar) The India Tourism Development Corporation, the world's second biggest public sector undertaking, running a chain of hotels, motels, travellers lodges in the country is now planning to set up initially about half a dozen "Indian restaurants" at "strategic" places in the world.

According to Lt. Gen. J.T. Sarathavalla, Chairman and Managing Director of ITDC, now that the corporation has already built up the necessary hotel infrastructure in the country, it wants to popularise Indian dishes abroad.

Locations for these Indian restaurants abroad have not yet been finalized, but they will be set up in some of the important world capitals. Some of these are likely to be located in the oil-rich Gulf countries. The managers of these restaurants will be specially trained in marketing Indian tourism abroad.

The ITDC, which expects to earn Rs. 70 million ($7.7 million) of foreign exchange during 1975-76, has already entered the world hotel industry. It is now setting up an Indian restaurant at Prague with Czech collaboration. Gen. Sarathvalla said the restaurant would start functioning this year.

With the success of this experiment in Prague, "we want to start our consultancy service in the hotel industry both in India and abroad," he said.

He said the ITDC had already prepared projects costing about Rs 150 million ($14.4 million) for setting up new hotels and other expansion programs during the remaining period of the fourth Plan.

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Member, Rotary Club, United Church, Canadian Council of Christians and Jews

-Vice president, Federation of India Associations of USA and Canada, 1970-71.
-Founder and former publisher-editor, The Canadian India Times.
-President, Canadian Multicultural Council, Ottawa, 1974
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CONSTITUTION

The Indian Parliament has gone ahead with the adoption of a new constitution ignoring the protests of a powerless opposition. Before becoming effective, it will have to be ratified by most of the state legislatures. This may not be too hard to achieve. If everything goes well, within a few months India will have a new constitution.

As some people fear, this may not be a bad thing at all realizing the fact that adoption of a revised constitution is not the sure solution to all the problems India is facing today. What is going to be done within the constitutional framework is more important than what is being done with the constitution now. If more of economic and social progress can be achieved within the new constitutional set up, without ushering in an era of corruption that is often associated with absolute power, Indira Gandhi would have served India well.

Some Indians often seem to have the feeling that they live for the constitution. The reverse ought to be the case. The constitution is for them. Therefore, if the constitution does not serve them well, they should be prepared to change it again in whatever way is necessary. In a changing world, the needs and aspirations of the people will also be changing and there need be no hesitation in revising such important guidelines that define the parameters of governmental power and responsibilities vis-a-vis the citizens.

One should be prepared, therefore, to judge the government led by Indira Gandhi on the basis of its performance.

The Most Rev. Dr. Donald Coggan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, whom he called on her during his week-long visit to India recently.

Electronic secretary

New Delhi, (Samachar): The National Physical Laboratory (NPL) here has developed an electronic device which could help busy executives get their engagements announced at the appropriate time.

Called "electronic secretary", the device is attached to a cassette tape recorder which is used to record the details of engagements fixed by the executives for the day.

The gadget is programmable and gives commands to the tape-recorder for making different times of the day making it possible to listen to all the details of the engagements just before the engagement time.

Although engagements of several days are recorded in advance, the device has to be programmed every day to make announcements at different times.

Letters

Are we responsible?

I just received the November 4th issue of The Canadian India Times and I find that nearly half a page of valuable space is wasted in printing an attack on the editorial 'Are we responsible'. I am a regular reader of your paper and I find that most of your editorials are well thoughtout, balanced and showing a high level of maturity in thinking. If one looks at the editorials of local newspapers he will be disgusted to find that some of the editorials are biased to the extent that they are in the twilight zone of hate literature. One may write hundreds of letters to the editors pointing out the factual errors in their blank statements and generalizations but these letters end up in the waste paper baskets. It is a myth that the sample of letters printed in a newspaper represents the various points of view on the topic.

The publication of the immigration green paper has given a golden opportunity for all the Archie Bunkers to roam around barking from coast to coast. Now they can conduct any hate campaign and write any rubbish in the name of expressing their views on immigration. It is unfortunate that some politicians have decided to make the Indian immigrants the scapegoats by trying to divert the public attention from the failures of their economic policies.

I have been involved in organizational activities and I can say with confidence that the proportion of Archie Bunkers and bigots in the Canadian society is insignificantly small. There may be some anti-Indian feeling arising purely out of personal jealousy. The best strategy for us is to ignore these people. It is unwise to make people like Collins heros by keeping the subject-matter alive by attacks and counter attacks. When you meet next Archie Bunker you can be almost sure that he is a recent immigrant from the slums of England, who came on charity in the form of government aid and who came with the idea of going to the colony to run the colony. Naturally he finds himself a misfit and impossible to integrate in the Canadian society. Self-realization of his inferiority, coupled with bedroom failures, shows up in the form of anti 'paki' campaign. It is the inability of this small group to integrate themselves into the Canadian mosaic responsible for the present unrest.

If someone calls you paki it should be ignored because the word does not make any sense. If someone tries to spread racism we should try all legal and political means to stop it. If someone harms you physically, simply because you are an immigrant, the only way to stop is to give him a double dose of the same medicine. Have you seen children bullying other children in the school yards. The bully goes on bullying until he gets a double dose. He stops his activities immediately. It should be remembered that in a materialistic society respect comes only out of fear. If you are polite, decent, express balanced views and treat others with respect it will be interpreted as inferiority complex and you will never be respected.

The present organized attacks on immigrants from the Indian continent is a passing phase. It will stop if the economic and employment conditions in Canada improve or if India becomes militarily and economically strong or if the Indians here unite and stand up as a single unit against attacks. We can be hopeful and proud that the Indian community here has all the potentials to be a leading force here. We are better equipped in resources and brain power than the Jewish community when they came here after the second world war. Look at them now. They control almost everything worth controlling. The only secret of their strength and prosperity is that they stay together and help each other. Don't think that they did not have a hard time in the beginning. Now our WASP friend, who is ready to attack a defenseless Indian immigrant, becomes instant deaf-mute even if he is squeezed out of his livelihood by a Jewish immigrant. He knows the consequences of even uttering a word.

Don't be taken up by the jargon of integration into the Canadian society. You are better integrated and better adjusted than the Portuguese immigrants, Jewish immigrants, Irish immigrants, English immigrants or any other immigrant group for that matter. Don't be fooled by statements such as the Chinese are not illtreated now because they have adjusted to the Canadian way of life. Nothing changed in their lifestyle. The only change is that China has become a military power and Chinese dragon has atomic teeth now and its neck can stretch up to the western continents. So the Archie Bunkers are adjusting themselves to the realities thus achieving 'integration'.

If you like spices cook and enjoy your food. You have a superior taste for food. If you like social gatherings enjoy your social gatherings and cultural activities. If some of you like hippies it is your privilege to like them. It is your privilege to enjoy your lifestyle as long as you don't break any law or prevent others from enjoying their food and their social gathering. Don't be driven into retreat and seclusion because someone does not like you and your food.

DR. A.M. MATHAI
Montreal

This is in reply to Dr. Thomas Jones letter which appeared in your newspaper of November 4, 1976.

We are responsible for being victims of the racial hatred being hurled on our community. We are responsible because we take all the name-calling and abuse without reacting. We are responsible because we do not hit back. The only way to solve this problem and to stop people calling us 'Pakis' is to hit back and demonstrate that we are good, but we will not tolerate any nonsense or racial slurs. If our community has to be given the respect, it has to do this.

I do not agree with the reasons given by Dr. Jones for the hatred against our community. This hatred is deep-rooted and has been imported into Canada by a small Anglo-Saxon group who have migrated here. Where did the epithet 'Paki' originate? Of course, in England. These people who have migrated from England cannot, it seems, even stand the sight of an Asian. My feeling is that this group cannot see these people from India living side by side with them, since England having ruled India for so long, this group still take these Indians as slaves. Secondly, they think that the Asians are responsible for the economic problems of England (they have never learnt to blame themselves).

There are other minority communities too in Canada. Have they ever faced this problem? No. Why? Not because of their eating habits, religion, etc., are the same as that of the Canadians. Because they are not coloreds.

I will conclude by saying that the East Indians are here to stay.

N. NATH
Bramalea, Ontario

Thomas Jones (Are we responsible?, Canadian India Times, November 4, 1976 issue), ought to have checked his facts first, then his reasoning and last but not the least his own heart.

In India, people of foreign origin such as Mr. Jones have been able to lead their lives with their ethnic customs and their religious and cultural rites intact, not in sufferance but as a matter of right. Mr. Jones proudly states that he was teaching English at Delhi University. We are now in a country of immigrants; in a country whose native peoples and their cultures have been all but annihilated. Yet Jones would have us take a profile so low that the racists and the bigots do not ever notice that we are here.

We are not here by stealth. We are here as of right. If we have different customs and philosophy of life, different beliefs and different cultural and religious rites we are certainly different from some of the other immigrant communities who arrived here earlier than we did. Shall we cease to be what we are and try to be what we are not, so that we go unnoticed.

Jones appears to suggest that the Chinese are a visible minority who do not attract racial hatred. The Chinese were recently noticed in the Ontario medical schools and the one in three ratio in the medical schools was seen as objectionable. No one had worried about the ethnic mix in the laundry trade in recent years. Yet there was a time when some provincial legislatures had enacted legislation to discriminate against the Chinese or 'Chinamen', as they were referred to right on the statute books. (Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1890, R.S.B.C. 1897, c.138, a British Columbia statute). Or for that matter legislation discriminating against the Chinese, Japanese or Indian; for instance, 'no Chinaman, Japanese, or Indian shall have his name placed on the register of voters for any electoral district....' (Section 8 of the Provincial Elections Act, a British Columbia statute).

Many not so visible minority groups have been subjected to racial slurs and opprobrious epithets at one time or another and even now; and, there is no reason to even quote these slurs on these pages. Canada is in a state of such malaise and confusion that there is so much hatred towards the French Canadians in some parts of this nation. Why did not the French keep quiet and accept their lot. Therefore, if there is an anti-French feeling amounting to racial hatred, surely it is the fault of the French Canadians. This is how Mr. Jones appears to reason.

That I believe is an answer to Mr. Jones.

I have for some time thought a great deal on the matter of our own future in this country. We are no longer guests in this country.

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S.B. SHAH
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Yet we appear to behave as guests. We do keep a low profile. What is our impact on the society and what is our contribution to the entire community? We are not mercenaries and we are not here for a mere existence at material levels. The Ph.D. bar did cause an above average talent profile for our community which thank goodness has been diluted a little bit by the breakdown of that bar in recent years. Yet, even if we sat under shrouds, our next generation is bound to patently illustrate the disproportionate concentration of ability and talent.

The laws of genetics would have it and the good home environment would have it. Do we then delay becoming more visible so that our next generation bears the brunt of a hostile reaction based in the base instincts of jealousy and envy and fear of the unknown. Or do we start playing our full roles now so that we have the hostilities worked out, combated and contained so that our next generation has a cleaner society to live in.

The one good thing that 'Paki' has done is to bring the doctors, engineers, workers, the rich and the poor, the 'I am not one of them' and 'them' all of us together. The recent years have seen the businessman establish in greater numbers. The community has taken roots. The ivory towers have become as vulnerable as the ghettos. Yet, where are we in the public life? We have to be seen in the arenas of decision making, in the corridors of power and in the full social and political life of this nation. It is a duty not just unto ourselves but as good citizens that we all owe. The school boards, hospital boards, library boards, various commissions, municipal councils and the legislatures are the corridors of power and decision making arenas. We have to get in these arenas.

We have a contribution to make in the cultural field also. We have to treasure and nourish our culture not only for ourselves but for the entire country. Our close family ties and respect for our elders may be simply illustrated thus: shall we forego the quaint custom of addressing an old man as 'father' and pick up the local custom of addressing one's own father as 'old man'?

S.R. SHAH
Scarborough, Ontario

Delhi leads in heart ailment

New Delhi, Nov. 15 (Samachar): Among non-industrialised cities, Delhi leads the world in the incidence of "cospulmonale," a kind of heart condition that ranks in seriousness next only to heart attack.

This was stated by Dr. S. Padmavati, a leading cardiac specialist, in her Kamala Menon medical research oration at the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) here.

Air pollution, cold winters, smoking, smog fog and dusty air are responsible for the high incidence of "cor pulmonale," Dr. Padmavati said.

She said quoting a report that dust content in Delhi air is 24 times higher than found elsewhere in India.

Dr. Padmavati said that unlike in other countries a large number of women in India develop this heart condition because of cooking with cowdung and firewood as fuel.

Nair vs. Collins

I am enclosing a set of letters in connection with a correspondence I had with Doug Collins. Would it be possible to publish the entire sequence in some one issue of the Canadian India Times?

Leila Nair
Port Moody, B.C.

Editor's Note: Yes, with great pleasure.

Nair to Collins dated November 1, 1976.

Now let I work mischief, thou art afoot;

Take thou what course thou will.

Mark Collins

Dear Mr. Collins:

So you have had your say. What you Call "free discussion" on a page edited by you. You have chosen your own strident supporters. You have chosen your own gentle, mild spoken opponents. Now on to the next windmill.

Not so fast Mr. Collins. You shot the arrow into the air. You might as well turn around to see where it has fallen.

Colour prejudice is not anything you have created. It always was, always is and always will be. The only variation on the theme is as to who is at the receiving end. I myself see my very close white skinned friends as brown. On the other hand, though I might have been able to coat you with a Florida tan, had I had the pleasure of knowing you personally, now when I think of you what I remember are the muslin weavers of Dacca whose fingers were cut off at the knuckles so that the Lancashire cotton mills may have a free market in India. Much as you had the free discussion on your page. I remember the human targets that were used for pistol practice by petty officers at the trading post in Bombay. I remember Robert Clive's defence of his avarice — when I consider the wealth that was before me, I am surprised at my own moderation. I remember Lord Bentinck's report to the London office, a little over a century ago — the misery hardly finds a parallel in the history of commerce. The bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India. I remember the directive from Secretary of State to Viceroy — As India must be bled, the lancet should be directed to the parts where the blood is congested, or at least sufficient, not to those which are already feeble from want. I remember Winston Churchill's own admission in the British Parliament that Britain could not afford to give up India because, directly or indirectly, two out of every ten Britons lived on India. Britons were little aware of the fact then, or ever, but to my mind the two out of the ten were called Doug Collins.

No Mr. Collins, you did not create prejudice. What you have done, is make it look respectable, something even to be flaunted with pride and assurance. You have guaranteed the less knowledgeable that what they feel is not necessarily prejudice, prejudice only if necessary. The journalist's pen dipped into dulcious combinations of psychology and metaphysics can be more dangerous than the time bomb you mention of hapless immigrants trying to make good in a foreign land. I have been here for 11 years, and not till you espoused the cause have I heard from seemingly enlightened lips prejudice in the garb of academic discussion - how unsuitable the climate is for delicately nurtured brown skins etc etc. Tropical climate worked havoc on the British constitution. White grave stones dot the Indo-gangetic plain. It did not prevent the transfer from India to Britain, in the normal process of trade and administration apart from the Clive brand of plunder, a sum of 10 billion pounds sterling during the century ending 1930 (conservative British Government estimates; Indian records are still a different matter).

What you can really take credit for is not white prejudice, but for making prejudice look white. Guardians of mental health might encourage bringing suppressed emotions out into the open, but the more responsible ones advise such bloodletting on the beach or in the shower so that the water can drown and wash off the filth. You have told us how courageous you have been in speaking the unspeakable. Still is the unspoken word the Word unheard. What prejudice there was in Canada, which was on its way underground to possible extinction thanks to St. Laurent, Diefenbaker, Pearson, Trudeau, and most of all, the simple Canadian's innate sense of right and wrong, is now out in the open flaunting a Collins' smug superiority.

But Mr. Collins, calling one another out is not going to take the country anywhere. And both you and I, it may be presumed, care enough for the common good to submerge personalities. So what is the problem now? Canada does not want anymore coloured immigrants. So say you. Canada should not take in any immigrant she does not want. So say all of us. By your own statistics in the past decade or more, unwanted immigrants have outnumbered the traditional wholesome ones. Wouldn't an overall cut in immigration serve to keep more of the unwanted and less of the favoured, out? Or, is that too complicated arithmetic? With the existing composition of Canada's population, any discrimination in the selection of immigrants is a direct assault on the equal rights and status of its citizens. If not for love of your neighbour, for pure self esteem, I am sure you would not like your country to indulge in favouritism. Nor would it be wise from the point of view of survival. This is no overt threat, just a fact of life, that you never know who is going to be on the top. Take Prime Minister Trudeau's apology to Japan for instance. In your wildest of imaginations would you have entertained such a possibility when you were giving your Nazi prison guards the run around? Now, with the third option as our buyline, our economy insecure, our foreign market for finished goods limited, India' population at 610 million, a projected billion by 1990, it might be farsightedness and not mere magnanimity to make a few other projections ourselves. After all I am sure you and I don't want our government to make a habit of running around apologising to all and sundry. Far better may be that we apologized to each other and took a joint look at the blueprint.

You don't like Mrs. Gandhi, or her methods. True. But you didn't like Stalin either, or Mao, or Castro. . . . Remember who bought our wheat? Even when we were not on speaking terms? If you have seen any of the documentaries on Bangladesh that have been on Television recently, you must have some definition of **poverty** and **want**. That was the state existing in most parts of India in 1947. I know, because I was there then. Today, contrary to whatever else you might have heard, there is no more starvation in India than there is in Canada or the United States. There is poverty. But not the kind that is visualized here. A homeless, unskilled worker who beds down on the streets to shock many a tourist, saves up, not to buy a home but a transister radio so that he can tune into pop music while he is watching the stars. It is hard to take in, but I know, because I was there. I spent 18 months in India and criss crossed the country visiting my many relatives none of whom would care to come here now for love or money. In fact, keep up your good work Mr. Collins and the character of immigration into Canada will change from those who can contribute - from any part of the world, to the ne'er do wells and parasites that first left the shores of Britain to set the present cycle in motion.

Anyway, if India has carried her population this far in 30 years on mostly idealistic and ambling leadership, there is no knowing where a purposeful and autocratic one, even if unpalatable to you, may take it in the next 20 years. A buying capacity of one cent per head per day could boost our GNP by over $3½ billion. In fact even now, if you had gone to consumer affairs instead of immigration and manpower for your facts and figures you would have found that each Asian immigrant buys on an average that magic 17 sets of blenders, mixers, cookers, shavers, transister radios, tape recorders, scotch tape, safety pins, needles, ball points. . . . everything short of home and car to be taken past the Indian customs and distributed to family and relatives, reminiscent, this time pleasurably may be, of the begat passages in the Bible. If Mrs. Gandhi can stay alive another 20 years, there is no knowing what kind of grovelling even you and I might not totter through to get India and Indians to look favourably on our trinkets.

So much for the future. For the present, there is one small fact that you lost sight of when you got on to the racist band wagon. That is, we are already here. Your hue and cry may or may not restrict future immigration. Surprising as it may seem to you, there are many, many of us who are not particularly intersted in the issue and are quite content to leave it to the judgement of those who have been elected and hired to make just those decisions on the basis of the country's economic and manpower needs. But what you cannot do is discriminate on the basis of color or origins without infringing on the rights of those who are as much a part of Canada as you are. To repeat, we are already co-hosts on your show. And we didn't exactly gate crash. Some even walked the red carpet. Short of Enoch Powel tactics of virtually forcible ejection, or the Nazi methods of forcible sterilization, you already share the country with us. To create ill feeling, antagonism and dissention between citizen and citizen for the uncertain advantages of stocking up on basement bargains from the white world is like hawking your children to pay for the pill.

What the contribution of coloured Canada has been to the well being of the country that seems so threatened by their presence now — to use your language, Mr. Collins — I am not about to enumerate; you can dig it up yourself. They will surface without too much digging. Incidentally, this is not the language we encourage in our children. Asian children are taught respect and courtesy whatever the medium they function in. If by so doing we bring down the superior scholastic standards of Canadian education, we must plead guilty. But you can take consolation that it will not survive the influence of peer language. There is little doubt that our children will very soon out-hum and out-haw and out-go-dig-it-up-yourself any third generation Canadian of the sacred traditional culture.

If what you dig up satisfies you Mr. Collins, it would make us very happy. If it does not, there is not much we can do about it. As an integral part of the Dominion of Canada we need no defence for our place in the country, we make no reiteration of our loyalties, we seek no privileges, we suffer no airs. We all see the same side of the moon.

I have made this response at the request of the Deccan Cultural Society of British Columbia, a society committed to the promotion of better understanding between the various ethnic groups of Canada, a society that derives its character from the personality of its founder president, a gentle, restful soft spoken psychiatrist of eminence practising at Langley, Dr. N.G. Nair. (Sorry, no relation. Not even of the begat kind). For any part of this letter that may not be gentle, or restful, or soft spoken, I assume sole responsibility.

collins to nair dated november 5, 1976

Dear Mrs. Nair:

Thank you for your letter dated Nov. 1, and for the accompanying article.

1) It seems to be all about me — what I think, what I don't think, how I act, and who I am, and you really do not know enough about me to do that. Furthermore, I do not warrant such attention, whether it be favourable or unfavourable. When I depart this sphere, I shall be lucky to get a two-paragraph obit.

2) You do not keep to the subject, which is race and immigration. Instead, you make forays into history that are based on your own biases. Thus, you drag up bones from what you call the "Indo-gangetic plain", and talk of plunder as though that vice were peculiar only to the former rulers of India. Yet my own reading of history informs me that the Moguls were themselves quite practised in the arts of killing and enriching themselves at the expense of others, and that it was simply their bad luck that in Clive & Co. they met adversaries who were even better at it.

Further, you should know that I never gave a damn for the British Empire, do not lament its passing, do not care what Churchill said about how necessary India was to British prosperity, and have no guilt complex for its once having existed.

If you did not like the British you should have kicked them out. There were only 60,000 of them, and at that time at least 400,000,000 of you.

3) In addition to being rambling, your submission was very long.

Doug Collins
Editor, Page Six.

Nair to Collins dated November 9, 1976

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your letter dated November 5th. Your point is taken and I will submit shorter letters in future with as little reference to you as may be comparable with your obit. After all, when you hold the veto, there is not much purpose served in my pointing out

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1) That the whole issue of race was raised by you with your personal preference in culture propounded in the first person singular.

2) You read your history right. Some of the Moghul and Hindu Emperors have records of extortion that throw Clive & Co. clean into the shade. The telling difference is that they kept the wealth in the country. The British Plunder left its stores leaving the country bankrupt, its future mortgaged.

3) What you see as forays into history is but the cause of the large scale emigration from the Indian subcontinent today. The present has no bearing unless it is taken in relation with the past. And with the future. On the basis of current events in Canada it may not be wise to stack up sins of commission based on cultural origins of citizens merely for a national act of contrition in the not too distant future.

4) The rambling is precisely to show up my own biases. You have no monopoly on prejudice. But that it is universal does not make prejudice any the more laudable, or worthy of journalistic responsibilities or of being writ into the country's laws.

Leila K Nair

Fighting Pollution

By A.J. Singh.

The Committee on Science and Technology in New Delhi has set up sub-committees to study the problems of pollution, both environmental and ecological, as they concern India and to suggest measures to fight them. This has come at a very opportune moment as pollution has been spreading very rapidly all over the country, in the wake of its growing population and rapid industrialization.

The studies conducted by the Calcutta Development Authority in collaboration with the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, into atmospheric pollution, reveal that Calcutta and Bombay rank alongside of New York, London and Chicago in this matter. As per these studies, the citizens in Calcutta are daily exposed to 250 tonnes of particles and over 75 tonnes of Sulphur dioxide and oxide of Nitrogen released by domestic and vehicular emission.

In addition to the air pollution, water pollution also is very great in these two cities. The Calcutta Urban Complex and the industrial townships in West Bengal with a population of 25 million dump 25 million kg of human wastes every day into the rivers and streams. The industrial belt in West Bengal alone causes 525 million gallons of water daily, which enter the Ganga and the Damodar river systems.

Bombay faces a still greater problem in this field on account of its anaerobic marine environment and an overloaded sewage system, in addition to the discharge of oil and factory effluents. It has been found recently that fish have been perishing in large quantities in these contaminated seas.

Environmental pollution apart, ecological pollution has rendered the lakes in Kashmir and other hill stations unsuitable for either fishing or swimming.

On account of the essential unity of the earth, this threat has assumed a global dimension and unless every country takes up the fight in right earnest, mankind will soon face extinction.

Inventions in India after 1960

By A.J. Singh

After passing the Patents Act of 1970, one would expect to see Indian inventions on the increase. But actually, it has been just the reverse. Further, the number of foreigners applying for patents in India has also decreased. And, according to experts, this has sharply curtailed the necessary technical knowledge coming into the country.

Statistics reveal that the number of Indians getting patents was 878 in 1965, 1231 in 1971 and 976 in 1973-74. That of the foreigners fell from 5124 in 1965 to 4026 in 1970 to 2515 in 1973-74. The total number of patents distributed fell sharply from 6002 in 1965 to 5142 in 1970 to 3491 in 1973-74.

There are many reasons for this decline.

One is that patents in India are granted for the process of production and not for the products. This means that any person can study the process from the Patent Office, make a few alterations and bring out the same commodity under his own banner.

A second is that about 70 per cent of the Indian patents are for chemicals. And foreigners who spend vast sums on research, don't feel it worthwhile to manufacture drugs in India, since the process does not remain a secret.

A third factor is that the Patents Act, 1970 has drastically cut down the protection period of the patent. It is now seven years for food, drugs and medicines and 14 years for mechanical inventions. But it takes nearly 2 years to seal the patent, so that only 5 years of protection period remains. And the inventors feel that protected commercial exploitation for such short periods is not worth the effort.

Further, a fourth, perhaps the decisive reason is that the Indian Government can use any patent for its own use without compensation to the inventor, whether it is drug for its hospitals and the Central Health Service or making an aircraft engine for the Indian Air Force. This minimises the incentive for foreigners to come and produce in this country.

All this results in our paying out valuable foreign exchange to import products which could be made at home imparting at the same time the technical know-how to our own countrymen. It is for this reason that the Japanese Government grants maximum number of Patents to outsiders and also pays them a handsome royalty. Its object is to acquire the know-how. Once the time period of exclusive production is over, the Japanese can produce those very commodities even better than the inventor and elbow them out in international markets.

Taken all-in-all, it appears that instead of increasing inventions at home, protecting Indian inventors and safe-guarding national economic and social interests, the Patents Act 1970 appears to have achieved just the opposite of what it set out to be.

Music director dead

Calcutta, (Samachar): Nachiketa Ghosh, noted music director of the Bengali screen, died after a heart attack. He was 51.

Starting his career in music in 1948, Ghosh composed music for about 150 films and 1000 songs were recorded under his direction.

Impressive invisible import potential

By Dr. Vinod Mehta

According to latest figures, the world exports in 1975 moved up by 3.1 per cent to $788,700 million, but India's share in it rose by only 0.03 per cent from 0.51 per cent ($3876 million) in 1974 to 0.54 per cent ($4293 million) in 1975.

Though India's export performance seems to be insignificant in the world context, yet its exports have been rising at a much faster rate for the last couple of years. In 1975 India's exports rose by 10.8 per cent, and in 1976, a 12 per cent increase is anticipated.

However, this has come about mainly through an increase in the export of 'visible' commodities like tea, garments, steel, machinery, spices, fruits, etc. For instance, India exported soaps and detergents worth Rs 45.49 million in 1975-76 against Rs 16.55 million in 1974-75. Similarly, iron and steel products exported by India in 1975-76 fetched Rs 681.80 million against Rs 210.60 million in 1974-75.

The export of sugar doubled from 694,800 tons in 1974-75 to 1.20 million tons in 1975-76. Onions earned Rs 135.6 million against Rs 53.4 million in 1974-75. Fresh mangoes fetched Rs 15.6 million in 1975-76 against Rs 6.8 million in the previous year. While there was a tremendous spurt in the export of many goods, the improvement in others was much below the expected level. This is true of the engineering goods industry which has a large export potential. Addressing the Engineering Export Promotion Council recently, commerce minister Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya revealed that 100 top manufacturers-exporters exported only 9 per cent of their output in 1975-76 and another 100 sold just one per cent of their products abroad. He further pointed out that many engineering and allied industries with export potential like iron and steel castings, wagons, bicycle components, dry cells, forgings, fasteners and air compressors were using less than 50 per cent of their capacity.

This apart, India's export trade has undergone a noticeable degree of structural change in the past decade or so. According to the commerce ministry's annual report for 1975-76, the combined share of major traditional exports such as jute manufactures, tea, coffee, cotton piecegoods and semi-processed leather in the export trade declined from 55.4 per cent in 1960-61 to 51.4 per cent in 1965-66, to 42 per cent in 1968-69 and to 28 per cent in 1974-75. At the same time the combined share of newer items such as engineering goods, chemical and allied products, sugar and iron ore moved up from 7.2 per cent in 1960-61 to 14.4 per cent in 1965-66 and to 36 per cent by 1974-75.

The above figures reveal that the structure of our export has changed only to the extent that one set of goods have given way to another set; traditional goods are losing importance while non-traditional are gaining ground. However, the importance of 'visible' goods in India's exports remains the same as ever, infact it has somewhat increased.

There has been no appreciable increase in the export of 'invisibles' like consultancy shipping services and printing services and so on. This is a field which, if properly tapped, can earn substantial foreign exchange without any sacrifice of real goods. England was once known to have surplus balance of payments only because of its huge 'invisible' earnings through the export of various kinds of services.

An important area which has a substantial foreign exchange earning potential is shipping which, because of India's poor bargaining position in the world market has not been fully tapped. For instance, India had to hire American ships both for importing wheat from the US as well as exporting cashew kernels to that country. Thus, India lost **actual** foreign exchange to American shipping companies when it imported wheat and lost **potential** foreign exchange earnings when it exported cashew kernels. This is because the US has a better bargaining position. This is true of some other countries and commodities as well. Like the US and some other countries, India should also insist that Indian goods such as cashew kernels be shipped through Indian carriers.

Infact, Indian companies are slowly realising this discrimination against India. As a first step, 80 per cent of Cochin-based cashew exporters have told their US buyers that future exports will be made through Indian ships. The bulk of India's cashew exports is shipped from Cochin and the exporters there have pledged that they would use the ships belonging to Shipping Corporation of India and Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

Consultancy services is another 'invisible' export whose full potential remains to be explored. India has accumulated vast sophisticated technology in the form of engineers and technical experts so much so that it has outstripped even indigenous demand. For instance, India has acquired the skill to design and set up an iron and steel mill of one million ton capacity, but for the present it is of little use since there already is a surplus in the production of iron and steel.

Similarly, India has built up vast expertise in civil engineering, power generation, transmission and distribution, mining and mining equipment, geological surveys, irrigation and flood control, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry, public health engineering including water supply and sewage disposal, architecture and town planning, railway engineering, petrochemical industry, management consultancy, machinery and equipment for consumers goods industries like sugar, cement etc. but does not require all of it immediately.

The foreign exchange earnings from the export of such services in 1975-76 amounted to only Rs 40 million or 0.1 per cent of the total export earnings of Rs 39,416 million. The scope of earning through export of services is much greater today than it was before. And if India fully exploits this potential, the pressure on export of commodities and consequently on the domestic price structure would be considerably reduced.

NPA Feature Service.

Alexander Mar Thoma

By George Mathew

Kottayam: Dr. Alexander Mar Theophilus Episkopa has been installed as the Head of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church at a formal ceremony at the M.T. Seminary on October 23. He was named 'Dr. Alexander Mar Thoma' to succeed Dr. Yuhanon Mar Thoma who passed away on September 27.

At a specially erected pandal, bedecked with flowers, the installation ceremony was witnessed by thousands of devotees and representatives and heads of sister churches. It was a solemn occasion for the 5 lakh-member Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar which has its headquarters in Tiruvalla in Kerala State.

Among those who led the religious service on the occasion were: Thomas Mar Athanasius, Philipose Mar Chrisostom, and Joseph Mar Irenious, assisted by the archbishop of Trivandrum, Banadick Mar Gregorios, Abraham Mar Clims Metropolitha, Geeverghese Mar Osthios etc. Easow Mar Thimothius Episcopa of the Mar Thoma Church who is at present in Canada for higher studies was not present on the occasion.

Dr. Alexander Mar Thoma in his eloquent address urged the people to practice simple and austere living, humility and dedication to serve the poor and downtrodden in the society as the duty of the Christian community.

Tourism forging ahead

The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has expanded considerably over the past years. A chain of hotels, motels, travellors' lodges, beach resorts and like amenities has been established all over the country. Along with this is to be seen a considerable increase in the inflow of the foreign tourists to this country. Although not comparable to what it can be, yet, this inflow has been quite remarkable over the past few years.

Seeing that India has a vast and variegated range of attractions to offer to the tourists than many so-called 'tourists' Paradise', it deserves a greater flow of foreign visitors than what it is getting at present.

Keeping this in view, the ITDC Chairman, Gen. Sataravalla has stated, in his statement given in New Delhi on October 26, 1976 as per a news agency, that the Corporation proposes to install about half-a-dozen restaurants initially at 'strategic' places abroad, to charm the tourists into putting India on their itinery. For this purpose, these restaurants would offer Indian dishes to the Western palate.

Taking this in conjunction with Gen. Sataravalla's claim, the ITDC seems to have done quite a remarkable job in the last few years and deserves a pat on the back.

Electricity from hot springs

'We are looking for steam in the area,' says Mr. Zahir Alam, chief of the drilling operations on the Geological Survey of India project at Manikaran.

'Once we hit steam, it can be harnessed to produce electricity', which is yet to reach his sleepy hamlet in the Himalayan Valley.

The geo-thermal project has been underway over a year now and the workers have bored about a dozen holes, up to 200 metres deep, in Manikaran and neighbouring Kasol, but with little luck.

Films

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By Satyajit Ray

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Films

Bala

By Satyajit Ray

Poet, painter and now dancer: Satyajit Ray pays his tribute to other artistes through the medium of his own art. His first documentary was on the life and times of Rabindranath Tagore which was filmed during the Tagore centenary year. His second, a deviation, captured the occupation, leisure and poetry of the Sikkimese in their secluded mountain kingdom. The third again was about an artiste: Bimal Bihari Mukherjee, the blind painter of Shantiniketan. Ray presented Mukherjee at work on his paintings, sketches and murals in the film he called **The Inner Eye**. In his fourth one, his latest, he focuses his lens on the art of Balasaraswati, one of the greatest living exponents of **Bharatanatyam**.

Ray fills the soundtrack with his resounding voice and narrates Bala's early life through visuals which he culls from photographs, etc. Hailing from a family of musicians she started dancing at the age of 7 and within 8 years became an accomplished dancer. This was no mean achievement in the early thirties when dancing was looked down upon. After this brief biography, Ray delineates the significance of some **mudras** which Bala illustrates with hand gestures and mime. Follows a montage sequence of newspaper cuttings of eulogies showered on her from all over the world, photographs of her distinguished and large audiences and the list of countries in which she has performed. She has also taught Bharatanatyam in the US. Her orchestra comprises of 6 or 7 members which include her flutist brother Vishwanathan, her dancer daughter Lakshmi and the mridangam-player Kuppuswamy. The latter has been in her troupe for the last 30 years. Later, Ray trains his camera on Bala in her tastefully decorated home in Madras which interestingly has a huge collection of dolls from different parts of the world. She is also shown teaching Bharatanatyam to her daughter.

The climactic sequence in the film is a demonstration of the art in question which Bala presents in two scintillating numbers. The piece de resistance is her famous **Krishna Ni Begane Baro**, in which she depicts Lord Krishna's childhood pranks with as much abandon and artistry as does Ray, its picturisation. The golden beach brimming with ripples in the background is the film-maker's beautiful comment on the incorporeal quality of the **abhinaya** of this unique dancer. The second number is the 13-minute **Varnam** photographed with multiple cameras against a natural background. Bala's performance is interest with sea-waves, one knows not for what purpose, for it takes away from the continuity and mood of the piece. This is among the most complex and consummate of the Bharatanatyam items, alternating between the elaborate rhythmic and the intricate mimetic. Bala, however is at her best only in mime portions. Towards the end of the film one notices the physical strain that she goes though in the pure dance passenges, for age inevitably catches up.

The film is produced by the National Centre of Performing Arts founded by the Tatas.

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MOVING?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Zid

Produced by R.C. Kumar, Directed by Vijay

An anti-war film? Zid opens promisingly with a sensitive young man's refusal to follow the martial traditions of his family. This decision is a reaction to the death of his father in war. But the hero's mother has been differently affected. She insists that he devote himself to the army whose cause his father had served. Social pressures also manifest themselves in the form of a prospective father-in-law, a die-hard army general who demands that he give up his views or his young beloved. The conflict seems to be insurmountable, with each character embodying the obstinacy, zid, that the title indicates. The heroine is indifferent to the hero's beliefs but insistent on retaining his love. Both the widowed mother and the general exhibit their patriotic convictions with ferocious fanaticism; in a dramatic climax they vie for the honour of shooting down the obdurate hero. Rescue comes from the skies in rather unusual form-a hail of bullets from an enemy place would the mothe-and this is enough to splinter the young reprobate's pacifist tendencies, to pieces. He vows a hot blooded, chivalrous revenge -he has after all grasped the primary puspose of war-to protect the poor defenceless women of this nation!

The story and screenplay are the handiwork of writers, Vijay, Sharad and Raj. The young couple are played by Sachin and Sarika, a duo which became popular with Geet Gaata Chal. Sachin overdoes his emotional scenes and has lost the teenage charm which endeared him to many. Sarika is just another lovely face. Premnath's conception of an army general is ebullience, and a blustering, incoherent manner. Nutan, despite the script, acts with restraint. A K Hangal once again plays a humble, sympathetic servant.

Several of the War-scenes, set against a mountainous terrain seem to have been borrowed from Chetan Anand's Haqeeqat, in which Dharmendra played the lead. That is perhaps why Dharmendra plays for a few scenes, the role of the father who died in action, though his name is not announced in the credits.

Handbook for Indians in Ottawa

The second edition of A Handbook For Indians in Ottawa-Hull (1976-77), edited and published by Bharat Prakash Mathur, has just come out and its copies are available at most of the Indian stores in the capital. It is again reasonably priced at $1.00, plus sales-tax.

Printed on good-quality paper and nicely got-up, this illustrated publication this time carries more reading material than before. Apart from a telephone directory of Indian residents revised and brought up-to-date, it contains a lot of useful information about Canada and India as would make it a valuable reference book well worth possession and preservation. It has chapters on a brief history of Canada, multi-culturalism, a guide to immigration, Indo-Canadian co-operation in nuculer and economic fields, India since independence, a rich cultural heritage, religious festivals, maintenance of non-resident accounts in foreign currencies, liberalised facilities for remittances to and investments in India, consular matters and Indian social and cultural organisations in Ottawa.

Mr. Mathur deserves to be complimented for the commendable work he has been doing for the benefit of the Indian community.

Telecom link

India and Pakistan will soon be linked by a high capacity microwave telecommunication system, connecting the two border cities Amritsar and Lahore.

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Indians do well in match

Bombay, Nov. 15. After skittling New Zealand out for 298 runs in their first innings, India collected 178 for four wickets at the close on the fourth day of the first cricket Test yesterday. This left India in a position to force a decision today.

New Zealand, which resumed at its overnight total of 234 for four, was unable to face the Indian spinners, particularly leg-spinner Bhagwat Chandrasekhar. For the final six wickets New Zealand could add only 64 runs to the total.

Even this total was made possible by a fighting 26 by Richard Collinge, who hit one six and two fours in his short stay of 35 minutes at the wicket.

Chandrasekhar, who deceived the batsmen with his well-concealed googly, bagged four wickets for 77 runs. But former Indian skipper Venkataraghvan achieved a landmark in the Test when he completed 100 wickets in 33 Test appearances with the wicket of Richard Hadlee.

[AP]

Indian to run for trustee

Ramji S. Chahal announced that he intends to seek election as a trustee to the Frontenac County Board of Education, Kingston, Ont.

He feels that it is about time the Indian Community be represented in educational matters.

Mr. Chahal has listed some of the priorities for next two years if elected. These include:

1) Students should master the basic skills.

2) There should be more contacts between teachers and parents.

3) Parents should have a say in developing the curriculum to meet the needs of their children.

4) Teachers should be encouraged to evaluate their professional skills on a regular basis.

Mr. Chahal is Assistant Head of Science Department of Rideau District High School Elgin Ontario. He lives in Bayridge, Kingston, Ont.

He is looking for your full support in every respect for elections on December 6.

Research contracts

Dr. M.R. Krishnadev of Laval University, Ste. Foy, one has been awarded a contract for $56,000 on properties of commercial steel used in the construction of pipelines in the Arctic.

Dr. N.K. Kaushik of University of Guelph received a contract from the Federal Government for $9,984 to study some forestry problems.

Dr. V.P. Bhatnagar of Scarborough, Ont. received a grant of $4,000 from the Canadian Government to study solar-weather relationship.

More crude from Bombay High

K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Petrolium, said in New Delhi on November 4 that after full development the offshore Bombay high oil field would start yielding about 200,000 barrels a day in another four years. While expressing concern over increasing prices of crude oil, the Minister assured that the country was progressively increasing its potential for oil production.

Books

GOANS

THE AMERICANIZATION OF GOANS' by Ladis da Silva. Illustrations & reproductions of paintings by the Author. PRICE: $4.50 [plus postage]

With the expected publication of his first book by Canadian Publishers, Ladis has focussed the eyes of the world on the background of the glorious history of Goa and the Goans. This is a fascinating epic based on the history and geography of Goa.

Incomparably, it is a magnificent documentary. It is challenging and vital, and depicts the glorious days of yore when adventurers and navigators ventured out into the unknown in search of new worlds and cultures.

In this brilliant, profoundly stirring book, the author tells about St. Thomas (Doubting Thomas) the Apostle of Christ, who travelled all along the Malabar Coast of India converting people into Christianity. He describes the navigation of Vasco da Gama and other navigators and explorers. He tells about the rule of the Portuguese, the Arabs and finally the Africans. He describes about the early trade of the East African Coast by the Indian sailors who sailed from India and the secret of navigation to the trade routes. Stage by stage he gives accounts of evolutions and revolutions, and freedom from the shackles of slavery. His comprehensive description about the spiritual, physical and economic battles of the Goans all through this to new ventures and freedom is interesting. Short biographies about the lives of St. Francis Xavier, Ven. Jose Vaz, Padre Agnelo de Souza have also been added.

The stirring accounts of the piracy on the high seas, slavery and exploitation by various nations vibrate with adventure and romanticism. His cry is for his beloved people - Goa his homeland - their present, future, peace and contentment. Goa, plays a predominant part in this book, and every Goan, non-Goan, history students and well wishers should keep this in the library as a reference book. Ladis has devoted his lifetime in the study of the Goans, is proud of his heritage, culture and background. He wishes to share this with all Goans throughout the world. He wishes to share this with their friends.

Since a limited number of books is being printed on a NON-PROFIT basis, reservations for orders will be entertained on a first-come-first-served basis. Please write indicating the number of books required to: LADIS DA SILVA, 2150 Queen Frederick Drive #3, Mississauga, Ontario, L4Y 3A8. Telephone: Office 493-9560; Res 270-5520.

(Goan Overseas Association Newsletter).

GENIE IN THE KITCHEN

(inexpensive recipes from many lands) Aut. Bernadette Michael, 80 pages, price $2.50

With today's soaring prices and shoe-string budgets that get tighter and tighter, the average housewife must indeed call for a genie in her kitchen in order to provide meals that excite the most finicky palates as well as provide the necessary nutrients for a well-balanced diet.

Mrs. Michael, full-time housewife and mother of ten, has compiled her recipe book through the years, concentrating on practical and quick rather than gourmet cooking, thereby providing much variety and spice through her carefully chosen and experimented upon universal repertoire of recipes.

Although I was sent the book for review a few months back, I felt that I could do justice to the assignment only after trying a few recipes out myself. For those of you who feel partially towards chicken, there are recipes a la Kiev, Milan, Honduras, Java and the inimitable Tandur. For rice and curry lovers, there are the koftas, kormas and Roghan Joshs to go with biryanis, pilaus (the Persian version is most exotic), Egyptian, Portuguese and Spanish rice variations with the all-time family favourite Chinese fried rice.

On the vegetarian front there is cholay from Punjab followed by vegetable cutlets, patties, casseroles and pies. I would suggest that Mrs. Michael include simple dishes like bharta, paneer matar and other sabjees, in her third edition, as most foreigners appear to go for these.

Those who have established liberal eating habits can experiment on Burmese fish or Ceylonese coconut fish (both are delicious), then have a go at tamarind fry beef, bafat (Anglo-Indian stew) or goulash. Coming down to sweet-toothed readers, the book offers avocado and coconut cheese (rather innovative), Brazilian compote (a definite no-no for weight watchers) and the usual halwas, firnis and puddings.

The book appears a big success in many a household, holding pride of place among numerous culinary publications that have rolled off printing presses from time-to-time. For, if I know women well - no matter how numerous our collection of recipes may be, come cooking time, we are always muttering to ourselves 'Hmm what shall I make for lunch or dinner today'?

(It is interesting to note that Mrs. Michael, in addition to her culinary interests, is running as a candidate for Controller for the Board of Control, in the Borough of North York forthcoming elections.)

By: Manjula Parakot

Interestin

By Manjula Para

When one hears from India who made it in the world, one's inte and curiosity tick more about his story of his succes settled in Corn been a full-time w publisher for six born in India wh his M ters in Er and from there o knowledge and p literary field took Europe, Oxford finally the Univer

To date, Mr. G dozen publication including poems, book reviews and of Yeats' plays a scientific roman ambitious project are a book on Bu teachings, the his chester, Ontario revolving round experiences in latter I am sure w interesting readin

Besides writing, talks on various as edits the Can the World Feder and participates programs in diffe

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Inder Jandoo
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Mohindar Chug
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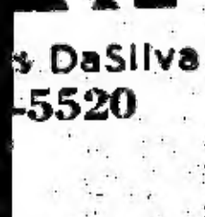

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Interesting Indians.....I STEPHEN GILL

By Manjula Parakot

When one hears of an immigrant from India who has successfully made it in the Western literary world, one's interest is roused and curiosity tickled to find out more about his works and the story of his success. Stephen Gill, settled in Cornwall, Ontario has been a full-time writer, editor and publisher for six years. He was born in India where he received his M.A. in English literature and from there on his quest for knowledge and perfection in the literary field took him to Ethiopia, Europe, Oxford University and finally the University of Ottawa.

To date, Mr. Gill has about a dozen publications to his credit including poems, short stories, book reviews and critical studies of Yeats' plays and H.G. Wells' scientific romances. Three ambitious projects in the offing are a book on Buddha's life and teachings, the history of Winchester, Ontario and a novel revolving round an immigrant's experiences in Canada. The latter I am sure will provide very interesting reading to many of us.

Besides writing, Mr. Gill gives talks on various subjects as well as edits the Canadian section of the World Federalist magazine and participates in TV and radio programs in different capacities.

Mr. Gill's success can be attributed to hard work backed by his innate sensitivity and vivid imagination. His works have been received favourably by critics both in Canada and India. His very latest publication 'Green Snow' was an unselfish attempt on his part to introduce Asian poetry to Canadian readers, simultaneously affording Asian immigrants an opportunity to express their sentiments, doubts and anxieties while acclimatizing themselves to a foreign environment. One of the preoccupations

Stephen Gill

in Mr. Gill's poetry as well as in his prose is the contemporary social concerns. Despite his personal success the writer does not disassociate himself from his fellow countrymen or their problems - his works in fact serve as a healthy, positive outlet for various issues.

Canadian publishers, who receive grants from the government to encourage publication of works of writers have presented problems to those who are on the threshold of their writing careers. Perhaps it is their reluctance to take financial risks with unknown writers or again snug complacence resulting from governmental financial backup. The governing bodies would be wise in shifting some of their monetary favours to budding writers in order to ensure a standard of quality and excellence on the Canadian literary scene.

Mr. Gill is an elderman of St. Paul's United Church, an organiser of Asia-Canada Association, President of Cornwall Writers Guild, a member of the international P.E.N. and The Canadian Authors Association. He is also planning to run for Alderman from Cornwall in the municipal elections this year. As part of his campaign, with the support of the Mayor, he is working on the history of Cornwall. If he succeeds, I am confident that Mr. Gill will prove an excellent representative of our community and will work with communal interests and social well being at heart.

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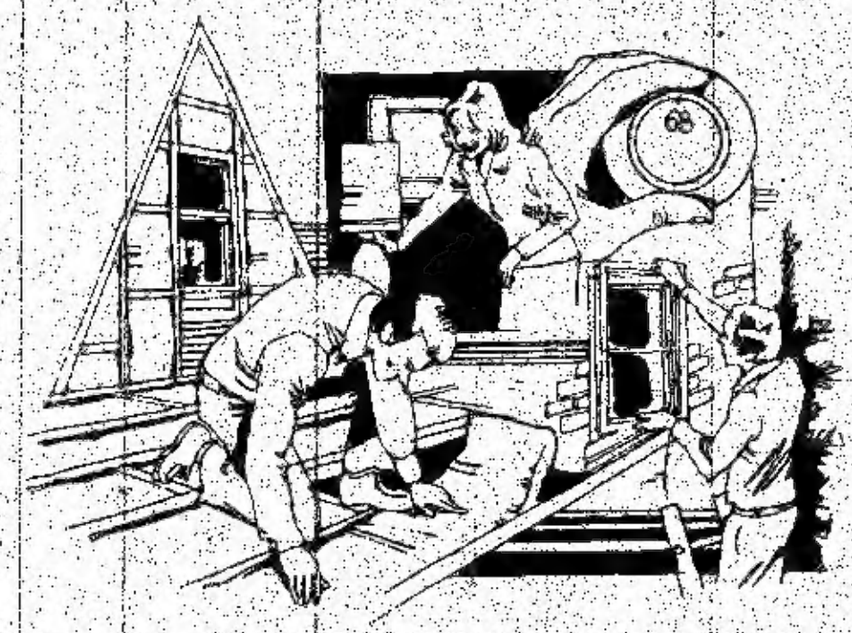

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Veena concert by Chitti Babu

Prof. V. Subramaniam

Lovers of South Indian classical music will have a golden opperunity to listen to one of the maestros of the VEENA CHITTI BABU on November 28th at the auditorium of the museum of man in Ottawa.

The concert starts at 7 p.m. Further information and tickets may be obtained from Prof. V. Subramaniam (231-6676 or 521-4332), Dr. Balasubrahmanyam (731-2738) and S.K. Krishnaswami (234-8234).

Chitti Babu will be accompanied on the **MRIDANGAM** by V. **KAMALAKAR RAO** and on the **GHATAM BY** K.M Vaidyanathan.

The Veena is perhaps the world's most ancient and most highly developed stringed instrument. The development covers several centuries of India's musical history. One may add that the Veena turned the course of the development of Indian music away from harmony very definitely in the direction of melody.

The harp was the stringed instrument popular throughout the world in the centuries before Christ. Its chief merit was that it was simple and its chief defect was that each string produced only one note of a certain frequency. Hence melodies continued to be simple in ancient music in Greece or India. But the Hindus discovered the fret for stringed instruments very early so that a single string could produce different notes according to its varying length by pressing different frets. This led to the evolution of the Veena early in India and the very high refinement of the Indian melodies, the tonal system and finally to a highly sophisticated **RAGA** system. All this was possible through the evolution of the VEENA early in the Christian era. The Hindus began to recognize and incorporate not only sharps and flats in each note but even to recognize quarter notes in their evolving melody system.

By the sixth century the harp was recognized as an inferior instrument and was on its way out. This is illustrated by the famous story in which the harp player NEELA KANTA goes on to break his harp because it could not correctly reproduce the subtleties of a melody composed by the great saint singer SAMBANDA. By the ninth century the VEENA had come to be recognized as the queen of instruments in India.

There were further developments later. There was much debate as to whether the frets should be fixed or moveable. Ultimately the North Indian musicians accepted the moveable fret as more convenient and evolved the SITAR. The South Indians in their search for correctness and subtle graces went in for more fixed frets and the VEENA took its present shape in the 16th century in Tanjore in the court of RAGHUNATHA NAYAKA. In fact, pedants call the modern VEENA by its full name as RAGHUNATHA VEENA.

VEENA was cultivated as the classical instrument par excellence in several parts of South India each with a distinct style. CHITTI BABU belongs to the ANDHRA school noted for its purity and masculinity in contrast to the more feminine Tamil style. Born in 1936, he started playing on the Veena at the age of five. He studied under a number of masters and received his crowning education under the maestro EMANI SANKARA SASTRI. Making his debut as a concert artist at the age of twelve he has given hundreds of concerts all over the world. In 1968 he toured Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary as the leader of an Indian cultural delegation and in 1970, he toured Malaysia and Singapore. In 1974, he made a successful concert tour of U.S.A. and Canada. In all these places he has been invited again for a regular concert tour. He has received several titles and awards including the distinguished KALAL MAMANI (Great Jewel of Art) from the Tamil Nadu Academy of Music and Drama.

The Mridangam artist Kamalakar Rao is a distinguished student of that super-maestro Palghat Mani Iyer and is a most sought after accompanist. The Ghatam artist Vaidyanathan makes the most wonderful music on the (special) mud-pot and is a most sensitive artist.

Indian coal in world markets

New Delhi, (Samachar): Indian coal has been widely accepted in European markets and countries already importing it have expressed keenness for further supplies.

In European Economic Community (EEC) countries like France, and Belgium, coal supplied by India has been acknowledged to be within the specified quality, increasing Indian coal's competitiveness on the world market.

Repeat orders have been received from these two countries and two shipments are to be sent by Dec.

Another consignment of 22,000 tonnes is slated for despatch by Oct. 27 to Denmark and another 19,000 tonnes to Taiwan in a couple of days.

A letter of intent has been received from the EEC countries involving 750,000 tonnes of coal.

India has also offered to supply 50,000 tonnes of coal to Sri Lanka Railways.

Low volatile coal with low ash content has been sent to Belgium.

During 1975-76, coal exports from India totalled 800,000 tonnes mainly to Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal and Bhutan.

Travel agencies merge

Two well established Travel Agencies in Toronto for many years viz United Travels Ltd and Post House Travel Bureau Ltd. have entered into a unique and innovative collaboration arrangement for further development and joint ventures in the travel agency business.

K. Joseph Varghese, who is a well known Travel Agent especially among the East Indian community living across Canada, has been appointed the President of both United Travels Ltd. and Post House Travel Bureau Ltd, effective November 1, 1976. Mr. Varghese is the first Indian Travel Agent who established an official IATA Agency in Eastern Canada and catering for the travel needs of Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese for the past 8 years very successfully.

Kassam Manji, a name known in the international business circles has been appointed Vice-President of both United Travels Ltd., and Post House Travel Bureau Ltd.

Both United & Post House are fully IATA & A T C appointed, bonded and Licensed by the Government.

S.B. Shah, Barrister and Solicitor has been appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Small family norm catching up

Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Health and Family Planning said in New Delhi on November 5 that the family planning performance in the country had broken all previous records much ahead of the most optimistic projections of demographers and statisticians by crossing 4.8 million mark in sterlizations in the first seven months as against the target of 4.3 million for the whole year.

Indian to run for alderman

The mood of despair and frustration prevailing on the horizon of Cornwall has prompted book publisher, author and a former teacher Stephen Gill to seek an aldermanic seat in the December 6 election. Mr. Gill believes that Cornwall is a great place with a rich historical and cultural heritage. The undue stigma of "depressed area" can be easily removed by bringing in a new blood and vigour to the council.

Mr. Gill stands for more jobs; better treatment of our senior citizens and the handicapped; Sunday bus service, particularly for the churchgoers; and free transportation for old people. He wants to work with more zest also for the development of different forms of art, and to lower taxes.

Mr. Gill believes that the main problems which the city had before the last election are still there. In addition to these problems, some new ones have been created. This indicates that Cornwall needs a council of sincere and capable persons who talk less and work more.

Mr. Gill wants to make Cornwall aesthetically attractive. No industrialist would like to have his children live and raised in a city which is culturally and educationally backward and aesthetically repulsive. Mr. Gill wants to make Cornwall aesthetically beautiful to attract more industries, and also to make it a better place to live for himself as well as the residents and their children.

In 1974, Mr. Gill had tried for the first time to get into the council of Cornwall, Ontario. Although the response was encouraging, it was not enough to win the election. He is trying now the second time. He believes that Asians should be active in the political life as well of Canada if they want to help shape the future of the country of their adoption. This is the sure way to strengthen the Asian community here and to build a better image. Some ethnic groups in Canada are far behind Asians in the field of education, science, engineering and so on. In spite of that, these ethnic groups are better respected because politically they are quite strong. This is what we Asians have to do if we want to build Canada according to our desire.

Based on his experience of the last election and also as a book publisher and an author, Mr. Gill considers it a mere assumption, a notion, that the white people of Canada, who are in majority, will not support an Asian candidate. On the contrary, Mr. Gill is always afraid of Asians who are divided with the feelings of mutual jealously and bickerings. If there is any discrimination here that is at the top level. A majority of white Canadians have no feelings of discrimination as such. They are friendly with friendly people, and will support any courageous individual who has something to contribute to society.

Indian record

Shree Chandrakant Kapileswari, an accomplished and recognized musician from Bombay, recognized as the leading exponent of the Kirana-Ghavana School of classical Indian Music, will be in Edmonton giving classes in India music and thrilling audiences.

He has recently finished cutting his first Canadian recording entitled "Chandrakant". It is scheduled for December release. The recording contains Raag Ahhogi Kanada on side 1 and Raag Hamsdhwani and Abhang in Jogia on side 2. The producer is Dr. S. Nigam, 12419 Lansdowne Dr., Edmonton.

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Let us have a party II

Are you planning to invite some of your Canadian friends this Christmas? Why not - show your gracious and warm hospitality that Indians are noted for. It isn't likely that you would roast beef or turkey for your non-Indian friends. Naturally you would want to serve them your own food, and it's a treat for them too. But let us reflect for a moment on the major factor that distinguishes Indian cooking from any other cuisine in the world. Indians use a lot of spices to give flavor to the food. But a well spiced dish is one in which the spices are not recognizable as separate ingredients. The spices should not overwhelm a dish so that its essential character is lost. When you are entertaining Canadian friends you have to remember you are cooking for them - so do not adjust spices to your own taste. Always be on the safe side - they will come back for more. In order to win the heart of your guests you have to serve delicious food not spicy hot food. More than spice counts when serving Indian food.

If you are inviting them for the first time keep in mind that they are not familiar with our food - so take time to explain the dishes; otherwise everything will be the same old curry to them. If you are busy and can't supervise everyone of them - next best thing to do is to make some 'name-flags' explaining the dishes. That will encourage them to learn about our food and try it too.

Serve dinner as your guests are finishing the cocktails. Suppose you are giving a buffet dinner (which is more common these days), make your buffet table look very colorful and lavish, not in terms of extravagantly prepared dishes but in sheer quantity. It is better to serve plenty rather than insufficient quantity of food. When planning a buffet menu, make sure that the food can be eaten comfortably with a fork alone. The most important thing in a buffet is the food display. Set out enough colorful foods in their separate attractive dishes using trays, platters and even in some buffet-style electrical frying pans or chafing dishes to keep food warm for your last guest. Offer different textures, flavors and a variety of tastes. Avoid too many curry dishes. It would be wise to make meat curry rather than fish curry, especially the chicken curry which everybody loves. Prepare vegetable chop or cutlet, Indian-type lentil and cucumber raita. If you wish, add some color to the buffet with fresh vegetable salad or some chapatics with nice sweet and sour chutney along with it. Avoid poori or kochi, because they tend to be greasy after reheating. Canadians don't like greasy food.

What about desserts? Not too many foreigners like our Indian sweets. You have to take a chance to please them - it's not worth the suspense to try new ones. Besides, most of us don't make sweets back home; they are easy to get from the corner sweet-shop. It isn't necessary to make everything but know where to buy cheese cake or blackforest cake that really tastes good. Or just serve ice cream. Today the flavors of ice cream are as varied as the vast selection of food products we shop for every week. Scoop up some vanilla ice cream and top with mango slices and drizzle few tablespoons of mango pulp like an old-fashioned Sundae. You may bake mango up-side-down-cake and serve with whipped cream and chopped pistachio nuts. You'll be amazed to see the result.

The sharing of food has always been to me a serious and joyful proposition. Feeding people graciously and lovingly is one of life's simplest pleasures, a most basic way of making life better for someone, at least for a while. Invite some friends over the holidays and be a gracious hostess.

Gagendragadkar upholds powers of parliament

New Delhi, Nov. 11 (Samachar) The former Chief Justice of India, and Chairman of the aw Commission, Mr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, has said that Parliament had the power to amend the Constitution.

In an All India Radio broadcast, he said that the only limitations on the exercise of the amending power of Parliament were the conditions laid down by Article 368 itself and no other.

He said in interpreting Article 368, no extrinsic considerations, based on imaginary hypotheses which raised ghosts of fear, should be treated at legitimate and the Supreme Court must attempt to ascertain the true scope and effect of Article 368 dispassionately.

Mr. Gajendragadkar said it was an extremely elementary principle of jurisprudence that legislative power was a generic term: it consisted of normal law making power derived from the Constitution of the country, and constituent power which enables the constituent assembly to frame a constitution for the country.

"The Constituent Assembly framed our constitution and it provided for the amendment of its provisions by Article 368, which is the only Article in Part XX of the statute. It would thus be clear that, when Parliament acted under Article 368, it was a constituent assembly and had, in substance, the character of the original constituent assembly except that it would exercise its power subject to the limitation imposed by Article 368."

Eight million by train

Over 8 million people travel everyday in over 5300 trains run daily by the Indian railways, says an official release.

The Indian Railways maintain a fleet of 6000 passenger carrying vehicles of all guages and 2000 electric multiple unit coaches.

M.P. on multiculturalism

Excerpts from An Address by Peter Stollery, M.P. At The Multicultural Fall Festival of The Federal Council of Indo-Canadian Associations, Toronto.

Multiculturalism, as an official government policy, is barely five years old. Yet Canada has been a multicultural nation for many years. We are, after all, a nation of immigrants.

Each one of us, whether we have been here five years, twenty years or five generations, shares the same pride in our country. The benefits bestowed on Canada by our immigrants have been countless. But we would be naive to claim that there have not been problems as well.

For example, there is no use in trying to deny that some intolerance does exist in this country. Intolerance can take as extreme a form as recorded telephone hate messages. (In this regard, I imagine many of you here tonight have welcomed the statement made by Canada's Minister of Justice, the Honourable Ron Basford, last Monday, when he announced that legislation banning telephone hate messages is planned for inclusion in a comprehensive federal anti-discrimintion code)

Intolerance can take more subtle forms as well, and I am sure many of you here tonight are familiar with what I am talking about.

I feel that the majority of Canadians are open-minded when it comes to racial and cultural diversity. There are laws set up to protect Canadians from discrimination, the outward expression of intolerance, but it is impossible to legislate in the realm of attitudes. Multiculturalism, while not having the full force of a law such as the Criminal Code, is nevertheless an official government policy, and as such, I believe it can play a definite role towards modifying outrightly negative or merely apathetic attitudes; it has a role to play in promoting a positive acceptance of different cultures, different lifestyles and different languages.

I think it is instinctive for human beings to withdraw into a group for protection against threatening influences. So it has been for minority groups who have developed a fortress mentality when faced with the threat of a lack of acceptance on the part of a majority-oriented society.

Multiculturalism is a commitment in spirit to the laws guaranteeing freedom and the equality of treatment for all Canadians. Multiculturalism encourages the sharing of cultural expression on the premise, that such sharing can lead to a better understanding and appreciation of the varied cultural elements valued by our fellow Canadians.

India exports auto parts

Calcutta, (Samachar): India is now a leading exporter of automobiles and auto ancillaries and spare parts to highly industrialized countries like Britain, France, Australia, United States of America and West Germany.

A spokesman for the Engineering Export Promotion Council has said that the value of export of complete automobiles in 1975-76 was over Rs. 244 million ($27.1 million) while the auto ancillaries, including engine parts, fetched over Rs. 265 million ($29.4 million).

Adapting to Canadian society

By Jay Chauhan L.L.B. [Mr. Chauhan is a lawyer practising in Richmond Hill, Ont.]

You may ask, why adapt? Some adaptation to the social and cultural environment is inevitable and happens either consciously or subconsciously. From the moment we have landed in Canada the television, the boss, the friends and everything we see and do has been influencing our socialization in the new society.

The culture of today's India, is the result of assimilation of a culture of Persian and Moslem invaders, culminating in the building of many masterpieces including the famous Taj Mahal. If you go further back into history the Dravidians of India assimilated the invading Aryans, later in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries India adapted to British Rule and learnt the art of free democracy.

The Indians who migrated to other continents including East Africa, South Africa, Guyana, West Indies, Burma and other parts of the world have adapted to the local environment.

In Canada there is presently a good reason to consider active adaptation to Canadian Society in view of the racial tensions that are being experienced by the people of Indian origin. The tension results from two different cultures confronting each other and those parts of each culture which is most obviously and patently different strikes to the other culture as a cause and the reason for the tension.

You will notice on the title of this article that I did not say adaptation to Canadian culture, the adaptation is to Canadian Society as I believe that Canadian social environment has not become socially homogeneous as the older European societies have become. Canada is still a new Country and is assimilating still new cultures.

How do we adapt? Changes in human behaviour does not come about over night but it can be hastened if one consciously makes an effort to change. Many social and cultural values of a society are learnt through social interaction with members of the host society. In the early stages the interaction takes place in the job situation where we are dealing with Canadian people. There are numerous opportunities of intermingling with them and learning the attitudes and sentiments in, neighbourhoods, local clubs, schools and many other places.

In the Indian culture inviting a guest to dinner at ones own home is a very accepted method of socializing. A good friend of mine told me that in an attempt to get to know his Canadian friends he invited a number of them to dinner but never received a reciprocating invitation. I have been told that his experience is not isolated.

I would suggest trying a business luncheon first.

Dress and customs reflect people's cultures. In the Indian culture men have been more adaptable than women in accepting the Western clothing. The younger generation of women are more likely to adapt to Western clothing. Unlike the Ninteenth century and the early Twentieth century in the modern times especially in Canada the attitude to conformity in the mode of dressing is declining. Prime Minister Trudeau in his mode of dressing and Margaret Trudeau with the manner in which she clothed off duty in West Indies are trend setting examples in the Canadian attitude to dressing.

Religious sentiments lie deep in the persons psyche and result from many generations or even centuries of learning. Hinduism as a religion has developed over a time span of more than five thousand years and even the Western missionaries in their Eighteenth andNinteenth centuries only made a small impact in changing the basic religion of people in India. It is very unlikely that in Canada or in North America that the migration of Indian people is likely to lead to any basic change in the religious outlook of the Indian settlers in Canada. The fabric of Canadian Society is founded on various religions and the British North American Act in fact acknowledges a special status of the Catholic Religion and The Canadian Bill of Rights acknowleges and reaffirms the religious freedom of people.

The East Indian migrants all over the world have demonstated keen business acumen and in East Africa indeed it was a significant economic force. However, the penetration of politics has been very limited indeed. Hopefully, this will change in Canada. Various migrant groups to Canada have indeed advanced their social and economic position through politics. The simpliest way to begin there is to join a political party according to your Liberal, Conservative or Radical inclinations and get to know the relevant people who are in the decision making positions.

Most adaptable in the changing cultural patterns will be the younger generation and will be indeed the children absorbing Canadian values and Cultures through television or the school system. It is not unusual to find children speaking totally in a Canadian way and relating with other children in totally Canadian fashion. Often this leads to a conflict in the home situation where the traditional values are maintained. If the parents are not willing to bridge the gap this could indeed lead to problems within the family or in turn in the school.

With all the changes that are taking place some basic values of the Indian Culture I hope will not be lost. Indian culture teaches humility and respect for others unlike the assertiveness of the Canadian Culture. A degree of assertiveness is indeed necessary to achieve success in the Canadian environment. From my experience I found that dealing with the traditional Indian gentleness seems to convince the average Canadian that the person is of no significance. Maintaining a good blend of humility with the right degree of aggressiveness is indeed difficult.

The Indian way of life emphasises the value of family life. The Canadian culture with its extremely high divorce rate and separations reflects a trend in a value which many Indians would find unacceptable.

In entertaining themselves the Indian people enjoy social mixing as against television watching and I hope that this traditional value will not be lost.

The discipline amongst the young children by the parents appears very lax and may be the cause of many social problems in school and in the increasing violence in the Canadian society. Over discipling many restrict the initiative of the child and this could lead to problems in school. On the other hand a total lack of discipline may lead to attitudes which do not enable a higher degree of achievement in life.

The recent racial problems should draw our attention to what we can do to change our attitude to make ourselves more acceptable in the host environment.

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MATRIMONIALS

Detailed correspondence invited for Ramgarhia Sikh bachelor, 24, 5'9", fair complexioned, completing Msc. (Engineering - Canada) shortly apply Box No. C-1171 The Canadian India Times.

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Correspondence invited from young men settled in Canada or relatives of those willing to immigrate to and settle in Canada for a 26 years old Arora girl, university graduate. Caste no bar. Family settled in Canada. Write with recent photo to Box-1131. The Canadian India Times.

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Nuclear steam

Tiruchirappalli, (Tamil Nadu). (Samachar): The Government of India-owned Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) at Tiruverumbur here, took a significant strike with its first-ever nuclear steam generator, built for the Madras Atomic power plant, rolling out for Kalpakkam.

BHEL will build seven such steam generators for the second unit of the Madras Atomic power project with 235 megawatts capicity.

This is the first time the BHEL has entered the field of nuclear power for the supply of components.

Motivation for family planning

"Motivational Family Planning and Health Care for Rural India" was the topic of a presentation at a meeting held in Hinsdale, Illinois on Sunday, October 31, 1976. The speaker was Dr. Grace Hasan, leading expert on motivational family planning from India and also Project Director of Rural India Health Project (RIHP), Bangalore, India.

Over the years, RIHP has supported two hospitals in rural areas, a mobile hospital, two dispensaries in villages and projects serving the Bangladesh refugees, famine victims, and has worked in motivating people to plan their families through provision of health care to the entire family and involving the entire family in the family planning decision.

Dr. Hasan's method of motivating for family planning recognizes the traditions, beliefs and dignity of the rural family; and uses comprehensive health care, nutrition education and supplements, and socio-economic development for successful implementation of the RIHP family planning program. Dr. Hasan presented her concept of family planning motivation International Conference on World Population in Bucharest in 1974, where it was well received.

The projects's philosophy can best be summed up by Dr. Hasan's statement, "Whether a man be rich or poor, his life is equally precious. Utmost care must be taken to make sure that the patient receives the best care one can provide".

When asked questions about the recent reports of killings because of family planning, she said, "The answer to successful family planning is motivation and increasing awareness by the people of the facts of family planning and the need."

Involvement of key people in the village and in the family is central to the family planning approach.

S.R. Hiremath, who serves on the Board of Directors of RIHP has said, "Dr. Grace Hasan is an excellent example of what committed individuals can contribute through private organizations toward efforts to solve such enormous problems as population control, especially for rural people who form the most important and significant segment of India's population."

Dr. Hasan is in the U.S. for a short visit to bring the word about her project to the supporters and interested people here. Since her arrival on October 20, she has met with a variety of organizations, both Indian and American, as well as the press and radio.

Any groups or individuals who are interested in supporting the work of RIHP or who want more information about the work being done, can write to Mrs. Joyce Allen, Rural India Health Project, 137 S. Garfield St. Hinsdale, Ill. 60521, or call S.R. Hiremth at (312) 968-5021.

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